

International Intelligence

Pravda moots terrorism against Soviet officials

Is someone in the Soviet Union planning a bloodletting against top officials of the Nomenklatura? On March 30, a very ominous article appeared in the Communist Party daily *Pravda*, reporting that "often" in recent years, high-ranking Communist Party and state functionaries have narrowly escaped being killed by assassins, and were saved in the nick of time by the vigilance of the KGB.

Pravda quoted KGB Gen. Yuri Plekhanov, that "in recent years," assassins armed with knives and sawed-off shotguns have gotten close to and tried to kill leading functionaries. "Often" they were only caught "at the last minute," by "special units" of the KGB, and stopped from their nefarious plans, the general said. Plekhanov stressed that the problem continues up to the present time: "Each month, our men uncover and arrest about a dozen persons, on Red Square, in the Kremlin, or elsewhere, who have criminal intentions."

Korean expatriates out to dump Kim Il-sung

A movement has surfaced within the Korean expatriate grouping in Japan, which has historically been pro-North Korean, to dump North Korean dictator Kim Il-sung. The *Korea Times* reported March 22 that 855 of the Korean expatriates affiliated with the pro-Pyongyang organization, Chongnyon, were scheduled to make home visits to the North March 26-28.

According to a report in *Tongil Ilbo*, a daily published by Koreans in Japan, some 30 Chongnyon members, including Ha Su-to, director of the Research Institute of the Reunification of Korea—who was the deputy director of the Chongnyon's Organization Department—held a meeting recently and decided to stage a massive "rally of Koreans in Japan for the promotion of national reunification and the overthrow of Kim Il-sung's dictatorship."

Declaring that "what Kim Il-sung has

sought is neither national reunification nor the North Korean people's happiness," Ha Su-to asserted that "to achieve reunification between the North and the South, Kim Il-sung's dictatorial system must be overthrown."

Soviets: U.N. should replace military blocs

Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Yazov said in an interview published on March 30 in the Paris daily *Le Figaro* that existing military blocs should gradually be replaced by political alliances underpinned by the United Nations. The formulations echoed schemes presented by President George Bush in an interview with the *Washington Post* last June.

Yazov was on a four-day visit to France.

"We wish to see military pacts turn into political alliances," Yazov said. "We want to pass from confrontation between nations to entente." Asked if military blocs should be dismantled, he said: "Yes, but not immediately. First we must give a political flavor to the alliances which will lead to entente between nations."

"An alternative security system already exists, within the United Nations. Its various institutions will be able to put new systems into place. It was thanks to the U.N. that a settlement was found to the Afghanistan War and the Iran-Iraq conflict."

Concerning the Lithuania crisis, Yazov said that Lithuanians would have to pay for their freedom. He claimed that only 26% of the population supports the pro-independence Sajudis movement. "Twenty-six percent is not 100%. The people of Lithuania themselves do not want to leave the Soviet Union," he said.

He reaffirmed that Lithuania could eventually leave the Soviet Union, but only after lengthy negotiations. "But for nearly 50 years, Lithuania has developed within a unified economy. The Soviet Union and its republics have built industrial and nuclear bases there. How do we share these out? What must Lithuania pay the other republics?"

Kohl affirms German role in NATO alliance

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said on March 30 that a united Germany should come under the full protection of NATO.

Speaking at a joint press conference with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Kohl said he did not want a united Germany to be subject to any special defense arrangements. "We want the full protection of NATO for the territory of Germany," he said.

Thatcher said she and Kohl had agreed in their talks at her Downing Street office that nuclear weapons would have to remain on German soil after unification.

Kohl suggested that short-range missiles had a reduced role to play, in the light of the changes sweeping Eastern Europe.

Scottish National party hails Lithuania

The Scottish National Party, which represents about 30% of the vote in Scotland, put out the following statement on March 14. The SNP is an independentist party which proposes to break the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (see *EIR*, March 30, p. 49):

"The leader of the SNP, Mr. Gordon Wilson, today sent a message to the President of the Lithuanian Republic warmly welcoming the Lithuanian Parliament's Declaration of Independence last night.

"In his letter to the newly-elected Lithuanian President Mr. Vytautas Landsbergis, Mr. Wilson states:

"The SNP warmly welcomes the decision of the Lithuanian people and the Lithuanian Parliament to exercise your sovereignty and declare your nation's Independence.

"We salute the people of Lithuania's courage and determination, which serve as an inspiration to all other European nations, both East and West, struggling to achieve their freedom.

"You have shown that no one, not even one of the largest nations on earth, can stand

in the way of a people's march to Independence once they decide to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination.' "

Schiller Institute hosts anti-satanism conference

The Schiller Institute held a conference in Caracas, Venezuela on April 3, on the theme, "Rock and Drugs, First Step towards Satanism: Know the Alternative." Some 500 people attended, most of them students from Catholic schools and members of religious groups. The institute is an international group founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, dedicated to the creation of a new renaissance to counteract the dark age of contemporary "culture."

Presentations exposed the subliminal satanic messages conveyed through rock music and television; the effect of TV violence on children; the international war on drugs; and the need for a school curriculum to weaken the hold of the counterculture on children—stressing geometry, classical music, science, and great literature.

The main concern of the participants was how to create an institution capable of stopping the immoral influence of television, by bringing TV under control of the authorities.

Mandela, De Klerk to seek end to violence

Nelson Mandela, the South African black leader, announced that he would meet with President F.W. De Klerk on April 5, to discuss the future of the nation and an end to the violence which is sweeping black townships. Mandela, the African National Congress (ANC) deputy president, was released Feb. 11 after serving 27 years in jail.

The announcement came as a surprise, since the ANC had postponed exploratory power-sharing talks with the government set for April 11 after police killed up to 17 demonstrators in the black township of Sebokeng, near Johannesburg.

De Klerk on April 2 ordered more troops

and police into black areas to quell violence that has claimed more than 400 lives since Mandela was freed from jail. In Natal province, supporters of the ANC-allied United Democratic Front are fighting Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

In a news conference, Mandela welcomed President De Klerk's decision to send in troops, but demanded consultation. "We welcome the measures which the President has implemented . . . but a unilateral action on the part of the government without consultation with black leaders is bound to be ineffective," he said.

The ANC has postponed a joint rally by Mandela and Buthelezi aimed at trying to stop the bloodshed. "Mandela said he had been informed that a joint rally will not be appropriate at this time, because the people are still very angry and there could be a bloodbath on that day," Buthelezi said in a television interview.

B'nai B'rith opposes Pope's meeting with PLO

Pope John Paul II was scheduled to meet with PLO chief Yasser Arafat on April 3, a meeting which was strongly opposed by B'nai B'rith chairman Seymour Reich, in a letter to the Vatican.

The Pope's meeting with Arafat "raises the most profound concerns within the Jewish community worldwide and constitutes a serious setback to the cause of mutual understanding," said Reich, who is also chairman of the International Jewish Committee on Interreligious Consultations. Reich said the meeting reopened an old wound inflicted in 1987, when the Pope met with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim. Waldheim was accused of Nazi war crimes, based on unsubstantiated evidence derived from East bloc sources.

Elon Steinberg, executive director of the World Jewish Congress, said: "It's vital that Jews and Catholics better understand each other. Just when things seemed to be getting back to normal between Jews and Catholics, this papal meeting throws a monkey wrench in it."

Briefly

● **FRANCE** has halted its two-month peace drive to stop the inter-Christian war in Lebanon, political sources told Reuters on March 28. They said French Ambassador René Ala had informed Lebanon's senior Christian spiritual leader, Nasrallah Butros Sfeir, that France was stopping its efforts.

● **POLICE** opened fire on thousands demonstrating in Nepal's Kathmandu Valley on March 30. Witnesses said that at least two people were killed during the battles between riot police and demonstrators that went on for several hours, in protest at attempts to arrest suspected opposition activists.

● **REUNIFICATION** of Germany and German relations with Poland were discussed during a short private audience that Rudolf Seiters, head of the Bonn chancellery, had with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican on March 31. Seiters also met Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli and Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, president of the Commission of the Faith. Seiters also met with Italian political leaders.

● **BRITAIN'S** new Defense White Paper, issued April 2, for the first time officially commits the British military to respond to the threat posed by the "proliferation of ballistic missiles and chemical and biological weapons in the Middle East."

● **THE SOVIET** military monthly *Voenny Vestnikh* called in its February issue for restructuring the Army, KGB, and Interior Ministry Troops to meet the threat of "the spread of ballistic missiles and nuclear weaponry" in the Third World, with particular emphasis on "the Near East," and of growing "low-intensity conflicts" inside the U.S.S.R. It described as "particularly dangerous," the situation in "the Near East, Punjab, and Kashmir."